HERALD OF FREEDOM.

"I enter into no compromise with Slavery. I am for Justice, in the name of Humanity, and according to the Law of the Living God."

Vol. 6. No. 16. CONCORD, N. H. SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1840. Whole No. 250.

HERALD OF FREEDOM.
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ELBRIDGE G. CHASE, Publisher.

TERMS.

One dollar and fifty cents per annum, if paid *in advance*. After six months, one dollar and seventy-five cents. To those who delay till the expiration of the year, two dollars. ☞The expense of conveyance in all cases to be defrayed by subscribers.

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ANTI-SLAVERY.

New Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society.

At the Sixth Annual Meeting of the New-Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society holden in the Court Room in Concord on Wednesday the 3d day of June, 1840:

The President, the Rev. Jonathan Curtis, attending, called the meeting to order, and addressed the Throne of Grace in prayer.

The meeting being open for business, the Rev. Mr. Beach offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That all persons present, or who may be present at this anniversary, and who are friendly to our principles and measures, be invited to participate in the deliberations of this meeting.

Also being seconded, the

Rev. J. M. Putnam offered the following amendment:—"according to the former usage of this Society"—which having elicited considerable discussion, the amendment was withdrawn by the mover, for the purpose of giving place to the following substitute offered by the Rev. Mr. Tracy.

"That the resolution be amended by striking out all after the word Resolved, and inserting to wit,

"That an invitation be extended to *gentlemen*, members of Anti-Slavery Societies from abroad, to take a seat in this Convention."

In the discussion of which several gentlemen participated—Messrs. S. S. Foster, T. P. Beach, E. Mack, Oliver Johnson, and others, argued against its adoption, and Messrs. Hiram Cummings, F. P. Tracy, A. A. Phelps, A. St. Clair, in favor.

Sundry questions of order were raised during the debate, and sundry appeals from the decision of the Chair were taken:—the effect of which seemed to be a considerable excitement in the meeting; calling forth some remarks of a character not the most courteous or conciliating, nor calculated to overturn previously formed opinions. And in order that the contending parties might have a little space for calm reflection, and afford an opportunity for the subsidence of the agitation which the occasion had produced, an adjournment was moved and carried to two o'clock in the afternoon.

TWO O'CLOCK AFTERNOON.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment; and on motion, it was voted, that a committee be raised to make out a Roll of members, delegates and others attending this meeting, and that the President nominate said committee, whereupon, Messrs. Rufus A. Putnam, Cyrus Wallace, and James B. Abbott, were chosen.

On motion of T. P. Beach, Benj. Sargent and Parker Pillsbury were chosen by nomination from the meeting and added to the committee.

The order of the day, being the further consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Beach, and the substitute offered by Mr. Tracy in the forenoon, was called up. At this stage of the proceedings it was found that the Town Hall was insufficient to convene the assembly. Whereupon an immediate adjournment to the South Church was moved and carried. In the further discussion of Mr. Tracy's amendment, Messrs. C. C. Burleigh, A. A. Phelps, A. St. Clair, P. Pillsbury, F. P. Tracy, H. Cummings, M. A. Cartland and others participated. Most of the afternoon having been consumed in debate, a call for the previous question was made and sustained.—"Shall the question of the adoption of the substitute offered by Mr. Tracy be now put?" And the ayes and noes being required it appeared that there were 58 in favor of its adoption, and 197 against it, so the substitute was not accepted.

Motion was then made that the resolution offered by Mr. Beach in the morning, inviting *all persons* friendly to our principles and measures to participate in our deliberations, be adopted, and the question being taken it passed in the affirmative with great unanimity.

The vote having been declared, a protest was immediately entered by Rev. Rufus A. Putnam in behalf of himself and sundry others against the action of the Society. Which on motion of P. Pillsbury was placed on file to be published with the proceedings of the meeting.

A Business Committee was then appointed consisting of the following persons:—

Parker Pillsbury, John P. Connor, Oliver Johnson, Enoch Mack, Charles C. Burleigh, Joseph M. Harper, and Mary Clark.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to nominate a list of officers for the ensuing year:—

Moses A. Cartland, John McCrillis, James Batchelder, Edmund Carlton, Stephen S. Foster, Benjamin Cummings, Loren Thayer, and David Millard.

A committee was appointed upon the Herald of Freedom, consisting of John A. Richardson, Albe Cady, Benjamin Cheever. Moses P. Grosvenor, Luther Melendy, John Cook, David Burroughs, Elihu T. Rowe.

Adjourned to meet at the Court Room, tomorrow morning, eight o'clock.

THURSDAY MORNING JUNE 4, 8 O'CLOCK.

The Society re-assembled pursuant to adjournment. Prayer was offered by Elder J. W. Lewis.

The Rev. Mr. Tracy offered the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That as slavery subverts the civil and political as well as the religious liberties of the country, we are bound to put forth every constitutional influence for its overthrow, and to bring to bear upon it directly and strongly our whole force of moral, religious and political action.

Resolved, That we hold and believe it to be the incumbent duty of every abolitionist to exercise all the political power he possesses, irrespective of party, to promote the election of such and such only to places of power, either in the State or National Legislature as shall boldly act for the redemption of the slave.

Resolved, That we hold it to be the duty of abolitionists to vote at the polls, and to attend town and county primary nominations of candidates to the Legislature, or to Congress, and use all lawful power to procure the nomination of those who will vote for the freedom of the slave.

Which on motion were referred to the Business Committee.

Pending the question of reference, it was moved by Mr. Tracy that the committee be instructed to report the resolutions without amendment—which was not agreed to.

The Rev. Mr. Hatch offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That during the ensuing year this Society will not give its support and co-operation to the *American* Anti-Slavery Society, but will co-operate with the *American and Foreign* Anti-Slavery Society.

It being objected that the foregoing resolution was unconstitutional—our Society being auxiliary to the *American* Anti-Slavery Society—the question on the passage of the resolution was not put.

Motion was then made, and it was thereupon voted, that all resolutions, &c. offered here, shall be first referred to the Business Committee.

The President, the Rev. J. Curtis, in an address to the meeting, tendered his resignation as President of the Society, assigning the following reasons:—

Because the Society, by permitting every body, who, for the time, called himself an abolitionist and demanded the right, to vote, virtually annihilated the Society as such;

Because, by permitting females to speak and act in public promiscuous assemblies in the same manner as men, the Society have violated what I consider to be the plain injunctions of the Bible:

Because they have thus set an example tending greatly to diminish, if not destroy, female influence:

Because they have thus violated the usages of all christian communities, founded on the Bible;

Because they have perverted the original intent and design of the constitution; and, because, by suffering children to participate in their deliberations, they have taken a course, which must tend to bring the cause into utter contempt.

No Vice President being present Joseph M. Harper of Canterbury was called to the Chair.

The Business Committee reported the following resolutions; which were adopted:

Resolved, That no member of this Convention shall be permitted to speak more than twice on any one question, nor more than five minutes at each time, without the special permission of the meeting.

The Nominating Committee made the following report; which was accepted, and the several persons therein named declared to be elected to the offices affixed to their respective names.

President.

JOSEPH M. HARPER, Canterbury.

Vice-Presidents.

George Booth, Portsmouth,
T. P. Beach, Campton,
Samuel Eastman, Haverhill,
Jesse Merrill, Franklin,
John M. Richardson, Durham,
Moses A. Cartland, Weare,
T. B. Moses, Somersworth,
Wales Kimball, Keene,
Luther Melendy, Amherst,
Benjamin Chapman, Cornish,

Executive Committee.

N. P. Rogers, Concord,
Geo. Kent, Concord,
John B. Chandler, Concord,
Carleton Heath, Bow,
John W. Lewis, Concord,
Wm. Chamberlain, Boscawen,
David Morrill, jr. Canterbury,
Moses Sawyer, Weare,
Samuel Burnham, Bow,
John R. French, Concord,
Philip Brown, London,
John Q. Eaton, Weare.

Amos Wood, Concord, *Treasurer.*
Albe Cady, Concord, *Rec. Secretary.*
Parker Pillsbury, Concord, *Cor. Sec'y.*

The Business Committe reported the following resolutions—which were accepted and adopted:—

Resolved, That James Nowell of Portsmouth, Edmund Carleton of Littleton, and David M. Folsom of Somersworth, be a committee to investigate the pecuniary concerns of this Society, and report to this meeting at the earliest possible hour.

Resolved, That John B. Chandler of Concord, Albert M. Chase of Bradford, Adams Foster of Canterbury, Luther Melendy of Amherst, Willard Russell of Nashua, be a committee to raise money and take pledges in this meeting for the use of the society.

Voted, that said committee correspond with the several societies of the state not here represented in reference to the subject of contributions in aid of this society.

Adjourned to two o'clock afternoon.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON 2 o'clock.

Met pursuant to adjournment. The presiding officer communicated and read to the society a series of resolutions passed at a meeting of the First Freewill Baptist Church at Great Falls, on the 29th of May last.—Whereupon it was voted, that said resolutions be recorded on the journal, and published with the proceedings of this Society.

To the New Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society, to be convened at Concord on the third day of June, 1840:

Dear Brethren,—At a regular meeting of the First Freewill Baptist Church at Great Falls, N. H. held on the evening of the 29th of May, 1840, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we regard slavery as a system of theft, robbery, adultery and murder; and as such, it is abhored by God, and should be detested by all His intelligent creatures.

Resolved, That as slavery is a moral evil, and is directly opposed to the spread of the gospel and the salvation of souls, it is the duty of Christians and ministers of the gospel to bear their decided testimony against it, and to use their influence to effect its immediate abolition.

Resolved, That we cannot fellowship, as Christians, those persons who, after having sufficient means to understand the great evil of slavery, claim property in the souls and bodies of their fellow men, or justify and defend this heaven-daring, God-dishonoring and soul-destroying system.

Resolved, That we will not, knowingly, admit to membership in our church—to the table of the Lord, or into our pulpit any person who is a slaveholder, or any one who defends or justifies the system of American slavery.

Voted that a copy of the above resolutions be forwarded by the delegates of the Abolition Society in this place, to the New Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society, to be convened in Concord on the 3d of June ensuing,—and also that a copy of the same be published in the Morning Star.

SILAS CURTIS, *Pastor*,
John C. Hill, *Clerk*.
Great Falls, May 30, 1840.

The following *Protest* against the proceedings of the Society yesterday, was offered and read—with a request that the former protest might be withdrawn, and this substituted in its place:—and on motion it was

Voted, that the said Protest be entered on the Journal, and published with the proceedings of the Society—and that the protestants have leave to withdraw the other at their request.

PROTEST.

The undersigned, having witnessed with regret, the action of the New Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society yesterday, in the enrolment of the names of women as members and participants in the deliberations and action of its public business meeting—in calling on them to vote, and in putting one of their number on the Business Committee, do solemnly protest against said action for the following, among other reasons: viz.—

1. Such admission and action of women in the public meetings of the society, is a distinct departure from the ground of original and constitutional anti-slavery action in this society. The Constitution, in its true intent and meaning, was never designed to allow or to invite women to such action in the society. As a matter of fact, they have never so acted until the present time; nor has it ever been claimed before, by them or their friends, that they had a right so to act under the constitution. The whole matter is a new construction of the Constitution, and one put upon it, in direct opposition to all former usage under it. It is therefore a distinct and deliberate abandonment of the original basis of association as a New Hampshire A. S. Society.

2. It is such an abandonment and such a narrowing of the broad platform on which we originally associated, as necessarily drives out of the society many of its framers and earliest supporters, inasmuch as they cannot now, and never could conscientiously be connected with a society organized and conducted on these new principles and modes of action.

3. It is such a change in the constitution and character of public anti-slavery meetings, and of the modes of anti-slavery organization and action generally, as, if carried out will be destructive to the most efficient and best influence of females themselves, in their efforts for the enslaved.

4. It is a change which compels the undersigned, and all who agree with them, to assent to a perversion of the society from its original basis of agreement and action, and to quietly give up their own honest convictions of propriety and duty in the case;—or to protest against and contest the point of such action at every successive meeting of the society (thereby making our meetings one continued scene of contention and strife alike useless to the slave and dishonorable to ourselves;)—or to separate from the society. A silent acquiescence in the wrong,—a continued internal contention for the right—or a withdrawal from the society, are our only alternatives: and one or the other is *forced* on us by the change in question. Such change, therefore, is not only a departure from our original platform, but it is a proscription and virtual excision from the society, of all who cannot acquiesce in it,—many of whom were among the society's framers and earliest supporters.

5. By the change in question, the society sanctions, in action—(and "actions speak louder than words,") doctrines of social order and reform, which are foreign to the anti-slavery enterprise, at the same [time] that they are the peculiarities of a sect, and which are violations, as we believe, of the laws of social order and action instituted by God, and generally adopted by the civilized world.

6. The change in question was not effected by any constitutional action of the New Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society, as such,—nor by a meeting made up of members of said society and duly authorized delegates from its auxiliaries—but by a promiscuous assembly, made up of men and women, which took the business of the society out of its hands, and voted themselves the right to vote, whether they were members of the society and delegates from auxiliaries or not. The question before the society was, whether the society should invite "all persons" friendly to the principles of the society to participate in its deliberations, or whether the invitation should be restricted to "gentlemen," according to the form of invitation adopted at the first annual meeting of the society. When the question was about to be taken, the inquiry was made, who were entitled to vote upon it? The Chair decided that all members of the society and all delegates from auxiliaries would have the right to vote, and no others. This was objected to, and a motion made that all abolitionists present, members of the State Society or any of its auxiliaries, whether delegates or not, be authorized to vote upon it. Again the inquiry was made who would be authorized to vote on *this* motion? The Chair decided as before. Again the decision was objected to—and when the question was put, the whole multitude voted that they were authorized to vote on the question of inviting *themselves* to participate in the deliberations of the meeting! By this measure the meeting of the Society, as such, was resolved into a promiscuous assembly. Such proceedings we regard as a violation of all former usage, and of every principle of propriety,—as destructive of all legitimate and constutional action of the society proper; and an utter violation and prostration of the Constitution itself.

Finally, in such a perversion of our holy cause we can take no part. We have opposed it to the last.—It only remains that we record our solemn and unqualified disapprobation of it, and request that our protest be entered on the records, and published with the proceedings of the meeting.

F. P. Tracy, *W. H. Hatch,*
John M. Putnam, *J. C. Cromack,*
C. R. Harding, *J. B. Chapman,*
S. W. Balch, *Samuel W. Abbott,*
Jonathan Curtis, *Samuel Nichols,*
Irenus Hamilton, *James W. Perkins,*
Winthrop Fifield, *Tho. Chadbourne,*
Henry A. Kendall, *Dan Storrs,*
H. E. Crosby, *Rufus A. Putnam,*
Calvin Cutler, *Cyrus W. Wallace,*
David Alexander, *Moses G. Grosvenor.*

The committee on the Herald of Freedom made the following report which was read, considered and adopted:—

The committee appointed to consider matters in relation to the Herald of Freedom—Report

That they have gone into an examination of the accounts kept with the publishers of that paper, and find as the result of their enquiries that

For publishing the second volume of the Herald there is due to Elbridge G. Chase the publisher a balance of $282,25.

That this balance has been due three years, and that he is justly entitled to interest thereon during this period, amounting to 50,80.

Making the sum due for publishing the second volume equal to $333,05.

To Chase and Crosby there is due for publishing the third volume, for which an order was drawn on the Treasurer by the Board of Managers on the 13th of August 1839, the sum of $171,42, and interest six months, $5,14, making 176,56.

There is also due to Chase and Crosby for publishing the fourth volume, for which an order was drawn payable the first of March last, a balance of 201,28.

Making the amount due to the publishers of the Herald the sum of $710,89.

There is due to George Porter for rent of a room for the editor and for a small depository of anti-slavery books about 50,00.

And to the Savings Bank there is due in part for money hired to pay the publishers of the Herald, the sum of 300,00.

Making in all a debt incurred in publishing the Herald of Freedom beyond any means yet provided for extinguishing it, the sum of 1060,89.

In addition to this amount there is due for editorial services to Albe Cady, three hundred dollars, and to Nathaniel P. Rogers including his stipend to June instant, nine hundred and fifty dollars— 1350,00.

Making the sum to be provided for of $2310,89.

The committee in this connexion feel bound to express their entire approbation of the editorial department of the Herald under the care of N. P. Rogers, and recommend to the Board of Managers to secure his services as Editor for the current year—and that special effort be made to extend the circulation of the paper.

The Business Committee reported the following which were severally read, discussed and adopted:—

Resolved, That the reasons assigned for secession from the Anti-Slavery Society and new organizing on a narrower platform, viz: that the refusal to exclude women from acting in our meetings on an equality with men is unconstitutional, anti-scriptural and contrary to the usage of the civilized world, are insufficient to justify such a measure, as is apparent from the following, among other considerations:

1. Because the Constitutions of all our Societies, which are their original and paramount law, make no discrimination between the sexes in regard to the rights of membership.

2. Because from the commencement of our enterprise, women have occasionally spoken and voted in our meetings, have sometimes held offices in our Societies, and their right to do so has not till recently been disputed.

3. Because in some branches of many if not all the various religious sects to which abolitionists belong, women are permitted to speak and act, with men, and yet no secession has been attempted or proposed.

4. Because in Agricultural Societies it is customary to put women on Committees with men; and in Temperance and other benevolent associations, women have repeatedly acted in public with men, and no note of remonstrance has yet been raised by the seceders from the old Anti-Slavery organization.

Resolved, That the refusal of this Society to exclude any of its members from participating in its proceedings, "being," in the language of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society for 1839, "grounded on the phraseology of the Constitution, cannot be justly regarded as committing the Society in favor of any controverted principle, respecting the equal rights of women to participate in the management of public affairs."

Whereas, Slavery is a monster which, in his ravages, spares neither old nor young, male nor female, but preys alike upon the rights of all human beings within his grasp; and whereas, this monster, which is gnawing at the vitals of our country, is supported by the combined influence of persons of all ages, of both sexes, and of almost every party and sect in the land; therefore

Resolved, That in our labors for the overthrow of this execrable and bloody system, we will joyfully co-operate, on equal terms, with EVERY HUMAN BEING, who desires to take a part with us in this great work of philanthropy and benevolence.

Resolved, That the spirit which would lead its possessor to point the finger of scorn and reproach at a fellow-laborer in our holy cause, on account of his or her peculiar sentiments in relation to matters foreign to the great object for which we have associated, or to exclude from the anti-slavery platform any friend of immediate emancipation who desires to co-operate with us, is at war with the principles of our enterprise and closely allied to the spirit of slavery.

The following resolution, introduced by the Business Committee, was read and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That deeply impressed with the importance of the services rendered to the anti-slavery cause by our beloved brother N. P. Rogers, in the able, faithful and diligent discharge of his duty as Editor of the Herald of Freedom, in the vigilance with which he has sentinelled our watch-tower,—the fearlessness with which he has defended our strong-hold; we earnestly recommend to the Executive Committee to reappoint him to that station, which for nearly two years past he has filled so creditably to himself, and so advantageously to our enterprise.

The Committee appointed "to investigate the pecuniary concerns of this Society and report thereon to this meeting at the earliest possible hour,"

Report, that they find by the report of the committee on the Herald of Freedom, due from the Society on account of the publishing and editing of that paper, $2310,89

Due to George Kent, Treasurer, a balance of account 51,79

Making a balance now outstanding of $2362,68

The committee are not aware of any other outstanding claims against the society, unless there may be something due to some agent thereof, in regard to which the committee have not the means of reporting.

Which report was accepted.

The following preamble and resolutions from the Committee on Business were read, discussed, and being amended were adopted as follows:—

Whereas, slaveholding is in all cases a violation of the fundamental law of Christianity, and one in the guilt of which the American people, north and south, and the professed church in America of almost all denominations, in every part of the country are deeply implicated; and whereas, it is the duty of the ministers of Christ to cry aloud and spare not, to lift up their voices like a trumpet and show the people their transgression, and the professing church their sin; therefore,

Resolved, That abolitionists cannot consistently with their principles receive and support any man as a christian minister, who holds slaves, apologizes for slavery, or refuses to bear a faithful pulpit testimony against this giant sin of our country.

Resolved, That abolitionists cannot, without a violation of their principles, recognize or sustain as a Christian church, any body of persons which tolerates slaveholding in its members, which apologizes for slavery, or refuses to bear an unequivocal testimony against it.

Voted, That the society will make the effort to raise in aid of the cause in which it is engaged, a sum not less than five thousand dollars the ensuing year.

The following resolution, laid on the table in the morning, was called up, and having undergone discussion, in which several gentlemen took part, it was passed:—

Resolved, That Martin Van Buren and William Henry Harrison, have both shown themselves so thoroughly subservient to the interests of slavery, and so utterly hostile to the equal rights of man, as to have forfeited all claim to the name of Democrat or Whig, and the political support of any man worthy the title of freeman.

An evening session was held in the Brick Meeting House—where an address was delivered before a numerous audience, by Charles C. Burleigh, of Pennsylvania, in support of the following preamble and resolution: which were passed:

Whereas, The principles of Abolitionism are but the principles of Democracy applied to slavery, and the measures of Abolitionism but the dissemination of the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence and the endeavor to bring slave-holders and the supporters of slavery to receive and practice on them,

Resolved, That no man can be a true and consistent Democrat or genuine Whig of the school of '76, who either opposes the abolition enterprise, or refuses to co-operate in efforts for its promotion.

Adjourned to meet at the Town Hall to-morrow morning, at 8 o'clock.

FRIDAY, June 5.

Met pursuant to adjournment. The President not attending, Theodore B. Moses, one of the Vice-Presidents, took the chair.

The Business Committee reported the following resolutions—which were severally read, discussed and adopted:

Whereas, it is important for the advancement and success of our holy warfare against the demon of oppression, that we have magazines of weapons and ammunition at our central camp and at convenient points over all the field of action,

Resolved, That we recommend to the Executive Committee to take efficient measures for the speedy establishment of a Depository of Anti-Slavery publications in Concord, and of an Anti-Slavery Library in every town and parish throughout the State.

Resolved, That this Society cordially recommends the Abolitionists of New Hampshire, to adopt in every town, the "*Weekly contribution Plan*" recently adopted by the Massachusetts and Rhode Island A. S. Society,—believing it to be admirably adapted to equalize the contributions, and if thoroughly adopted to supercede the necessity of sustaining financial agents,—to throw the responsibility of raising funds upon the abolitionists and to relieve the lecturers from those embarrasments consequent upon repeated application for funds.

Resolved, That we regard the conduct of the late Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in selling the Emancipator, the Society's official organ, on the eve of the late anniversary, as wholly unjustifiable, and involving a breach of trust, which proves them unworthy of our confidence as the servants of the cause.

Resolved, That the New York City Anti-Slavery Society, in refusing to re-transfer the Emancipator to its rightful owners, on being remunerated for any expenses which they had incurred by the purchase, disregarded the christian law—"Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them."

Resolved, That we have learned with high satisfaction, that the present Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society propose to issue a new weekly journal, to be entitled "THE NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD;" and that we will do all in our power to extend its circulation in this State.

Resolved, That the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions by permitting slave-holders to participate in the management of its concerns, and by receiving into its treasury the avails of unrequited toil, and the price of "slaves and souls of men," is guilty of sustaining a system of human depravity unparalleled in the history of the most degraded of the nations they are laboring to convert, and merits our severe condemnation and stern rebuke.

Resolved, That in consideration of the valuable services of our brother J. W. Lewis, an effort be now made to raise the means to sustain him in laboring as an agent in the Anti-Slavery cause in this State.

Resolved, That under existing circumstances we recommend to abolitionists to scatter their votes at the approaching Presidential election.

Resolved, That the Executive Commitee be authorized to call a State Convention in the early part of autumn to devise and prosecute measures to advance our enterprise, and also to hear a report from our delegate to the World's Convention.

The case of John W. Lewis, who has been laboring in the service of the society for the last 14 months, was referred to the Board of Managers.

The following resolutions laid on the table yesterday were taken up, read and adopted:

Resolved, That he who arrays himself against the cause of equal and impartial liberty, is therefore unworthy the suffrages of the friends of freedom, whether whigs or democrats, for any office in the gift of the people, because he is either ignorant of the principles on which our government is based, or hostile to their prevalence and practical developement in its administration.

Resolved, That our regard for the integrity, purity and prosperity of the anti-slavery cause and for the successful prosecution of our efforts to induce the members of all existing parties to embrace and act upon their own professed principles, constrains us to protest emphatically against the organization of abolitionists as such into a distinct political party, or embarrassing our operations with the machinery of partizan political action.

Resolved, That we decidedly disapprove the movement of the recent Albany Convention, in nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States, in opposition to the wishes and judgment of the great body of abolitionists throughout the country, and that without intending the slightest disrespect to the distinguished and highly estimable gentlemen whose names have been so unwisely presented to the public, we counsel abolitionists to give no countenance to this movement either by voting for these candidates, or in any other way.

The following were proposed as amendments of the Constitution of the Society to be considered and adopted at the next annual meeting.

"ARTICLE 6. The annual meeting of the Society shall be holden at such time and place in the State as shall have been determined by the Society at the next preceding annual meeting, or at such time as the Board of Managers shall determine and appoint."

ART. 7. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Society, by a vote of two thirds of the members present."

Adjourned without day.

ALBE CADY, *Recording Secretary.*

ROLL OF MEMBERS

Owing to the crowded state of the house and some other circumstances, it is presumed the roll *so far as made out* is very imperfect, and also that many persons present who ought to have been enrolled were passed by.—r.

Acworth—S. D. Darling.

[illegible]—C. W. Wallace, Henry Lancaster.

Amherst—[illegible] McClure, Luther Melendy, Jonathan Hartshorne, L. Pratt, S. Kenney jr.

Alexandria—L. D. Farrar.

Antrim—J. M. Whiton.

Barrington—Samuel Nichols.

Boscawen—J. B. Aston, Wm. Temple, Moody A. Pillsbury, Jos. C. Bailey, Enoch Coffin, Benj. T. Kimball, Moody A. Kilburn, Simeon Terry, Samuel Chadwick, Calvin Morrill, Phebe Kilburn, Caroline B. Choate, Enoch Kilburn, Wm. Chamberlain, David L. Kimball, G. T. Kilburn.

Bow—Henry Archibald, Sally P. Burnham, Carleton Heath, Thos. H. Archibald, Samuel Burnham, Obed Gault, Rebecca Archibald.

Bradford—Albert M. Chase, Dana Brown, Freeman Brockway, Mary P. Chase, Hannah G. Brockway, Nancy Brackett.

Campton—T. P. Beach, W. W. Baker, E. Cook, J. C. Blair, David Bartlett jr., John Cook, Hannah Baker.

Canterbury—S. S. Foster, Adams Foster, David Morrill jr., Asa Foster, Joseph M. Harper, Sarah Foster, Wm. H. Foster, Jere. T. Clough, Caroline Foster, John A. Chamberlain, Robert Morrill.

Chester—Benj. Sargent, Benj. Chase, John Clarke, P. Chase, Amos Chase.

Cheshire County—F. P. Tracy.

Concord—E. E. Cummings, Albe Cady, Moses Chamberlain jr., Charles Peabody, Edmund Worth, E. G. Chase, John Munroe, John Tarlton, M. W. Kimball, David P. Rowe, C. P. Blanchard, S. Evans jr., Benj. Rolfe, Benj. Damon, Isaac Colby, Esther F. Currier, Edmund S. Chadwick, Judith Chandler, Hale E. Crosby, Sally Spiller, Nathan G. Spiller, J. R. French, Martha O. Farrand, Frances R. French, Frances F. Rogers, E. Brackett, E. B. Lewis, John W. Lewis, J. E. Kelley, S. Dana, Susan Pillsbury, Mary Clark, Sarah Lewis, Caroline T. Farrand, Eliza Allison, Henrietta Allison, Harriet M. Huntington, Caroline M. Chase, Wm. H. Hatch, W. W. Estabrook, Nathl. Abbott, Maria Eastman, Louisa Wood, Harriet Wellington, Charles Eastman, Nathan Farley, J. B. Dustin, Mary Jane Tuttle, Sarah J. Tuttle, Sarah Hall, Parker Pillsbury, Mary P. Rogers, T. A. Harraden, J. B. Chandler, Amos Wood, Hazen Walker.

Cornish—David Burroughs, Benj. Cummings, A. R. Burnap.

Chichester—Rufus A. Putnam.

Danbury—J. B. Nichols, E. Stuart jr.

Dartmouth College—H. K. W. Clarke, E. T. Rowe, Gilbert Pillsbury, J. W. Tarlton, C. F. Low, Loren Thayer, Joel Brown, J. B. Lane, R. Stuart, J. P. Conner, J. E. Hood.

Deerfield—Stephen W. Nichols.

Derry—Amos M. Carleton.

Dover—Hosea Sawyer, Enoch Mack, Hannah Wilbur, Elizabeth Osborn, T. E. Merse, L. Beach, Wm. Wilbur.

Dunbarton—J. M. Putnam, David Alexander, E. Whipple, R. McCurdy.

Durham—John A. Richardson.

Epsom—Winthrop Fifield, Wm. Manson, F. Sanborn.

Francestown—Willard Everett, J. Dennison.

Franklin—Moses H. Macy.

Gilmanton—M. Clark, Wm. M. Clark, Peter Clark, J. C. Page, J. Clark, Jonathan Clark, George J. Clark, Elijah Bean, Wm. T. Gale, Hiram Stevens.

Hancock—David Wood.

Hampton Falls—George H. Dodge.

Haverhill—Samuel Eastman.

Henniker—Mary L. Cogswell, Lucy P. Cogswell, Daniel Hussey, Daniel Cogswell, Moses Chase, James Wilkins, Eliza Ann Pillsbury, Oliver Pillsbury, George W. Cogswell, Harriet N. Pillsbury, Luther Harthorne.

Hopkinton—Samuel Cooke, John Cavis, Ariel S. Currier, Arthur Savage.

Jeffrey—Josiah D. Crosby, J. M. Melville.

Kingston—Nathaniel Brown.

Littleton—Edmund Carlton, N. Allen.

Lyme—Ireneus Hamilton.

Loudon—Joshua Emery, John Brown, John C. Emery, Wm. Emery, Thomas S. Emery, True Brown, Ruel Walker, Wm. M. Morse, Thomas T. Dickerman.

Marlborough—Moses E. Grosvenor, Wm. Jones, J. Batchelder, H. T. Wiswell.

Meredith—John K. Young.

Milford—Abner B. Warner, Freeman Crosby.

Mont Vernon—H. C. Kendall, David Dutton, Wm. Conant, Benjamin Nutter.

Nashua—Willard Russell, Austin Richards, T. M. Preble, Helen Preble, Saml. W. Abbott.

New Ipswich—Hannah Johnson, Eliza P. Hammond, E. L. Hammond, Wm. W. Johnson.

New Boston—E. Dodge, Joseph Willoughby, A. T. Foss.

New Hampton—Theodore H. Lunt.

Northfield—Jonathan Clough, Sophia Clough, Nancy C. Gilman.

Plymouth—Eaton George.

Portsmouth—David Millard, James Nowell, Benjamin Cheever, George Booth, Benjamin Aikerman, T. H. Miller.

Pembroke—Thomas Kimball jr, Daniel Flagg, John B. Paine, Clarinda Flagg, John Yuran, Asa Morrill.

Pittsfield—Thomas Berry 3d., Wm. Berry jr. Jonathan Libby, John Johnston, Mary S. Sargent, James McCrillis, Daniel P Cilley, Jonathan C. Prescott.

Rochester—Isaac Worcester, Simon Chase, George Gledill.

Somersworth—T. B. Moses, Mary Moses, Joseph Plumer, J. Hilliard, Joseph Hill, David M. Folsom, J. McCrillis, Wm. E. Griffin, Sally Emery, John A. Lunt, ——— Smith.

Sanbornton Bridge—Charles R. Harding.

Sullivan—Joel Wright.

Tuftonborough—Lydia K. Palmer.

Warner—J. W. Perkins.

Wolfborough—Robert W. Fuller, Jeremiah Blake.

Weare—L. F. Eaton, J. Q. Eaton, Moses Sawyer, Moses A. Cartland, Joshua Page, Jane Eaton, Cassandra Eaton, Sarah Chase, Enoch Gove, Pelatiah Gove, Thadeus M. Hanson, J. Franklin Eaton, Charles T. Hanson, Wm. Gove, Zacheus Gove.

Wilton—Frances M. Hadley, Nancy A. Hayward, ——— Abbott.

Windham—Calvin Cutler.

FOREIGN.

Massachusetts Anti Slavery Society—John A. Collins and Oliver Johnson, Boston; Ezekiel Hale jr, Hannah C. Hale, Haverhill.

Massachusetts Abolition Society—A. A. Phelps, Alanson St. Clair, Boston; Hiram Cummings, Duxbury.

Pennsylvania Anti Slavery Society—Charles C. Burleigh.

Haverhill Mass.—William H. Brewster.

Names of members whose place of residence was not given:—S. W. Balch, Wm. Gilman, Albert C. Manson, Wm. P. Chase, Ira Russell, David Jackman, Moses Wood, Richard Williams, John Haseltine jr., James Horne, W. Smith, J. C. Cormack, S. D. Barrows, John F. Stevens, C. M. Gould, Sarah Nutter, N. Allen.

New National Anti-Slavery Organization.—Our readers will perceive that the work of schism is moving forward. It commenced in old Massachusetts, and has made its way into the Empire State; and where it will stop its ravages, God only knows. We have entered our feeble protest against it from the commencement, and we have not changed our views. We are not disposed to impugn the motives of our brethren, but we deplore their conduct, as fraught with evils to the cause of human rights and religion in general, which will take years of toil to remove. Strange that men, possessing so much wisdom and virtue, should be thus blinded to the interests of God and man. Can they suppose that, because they are laboring to accomplish a good object, the end, therefore, sanctifies the means? Sectarianism, thou foe to God and humanity, when wilt thou cease to pervert the right ways of the Lord! But, liberty will finally triumph, the wrath of man to the contrary notwithstanding, for God is at the helm. The moral elements are in mighty conflict. God is shaking both the heavens and the earth. Amen; 'Even so, come Lord Jesus. The wrath of man shall praise him, and the remainder of wrath he will restrain.

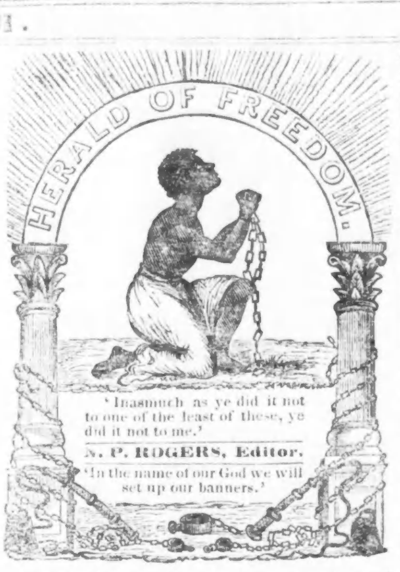
Patience, then, brethren, and to the work with redoubled energy. You perceive the increasing demand for efforts to promote union, and rid the world of the spirit of party domination.—*Union Herald.*

Col. Richard M. Johnson, the Vice President of the United States, has addressed a curious letter to Lewis Tappan, giving his reasons for declining to present a petition of 140 ladies of New-York, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. The apprehended dissolution of the Union furnishes, of course, the principle data of the argument. But the gallant colonel has another reason equally cogent. He says of the petition—'It comes from ladies ordained by nature to occupy a *higher* place in society, than that of petitioners to a legislative body!' The petition was accordingly *returned* to the petitioners! Here we have a new chapter on the right of petition, and a new reason against the petitions of females. As coming from Col. Johnson, whose domestic connexions are so well known, the compliment to the ladies, and the argument based upon it, assumes a very interesting character.

Friend of Man.

STARTLING FACTS!—The late three years' war with England, the most powerful nation in the world, cost the United States about $90,000,000.

The three years' war in Florida, with a remnant tribe of Seminole Indians and a few runaway negroes, has cost us $40,000,000.


HERALD OF FREEDOM.

'Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me.'

N. P. ROGERS, Editor.

'In the name of our God we will set up our banners.'

CONCORD: JUNE 13, 1840.

The Meeting.

We present our readers to-day, with some account of last week's meeting. We regret that we can give only the *proceedings.*—Having no reporter for the occasion, the addresses and remarks, many of which were the perfection of richness and beauty, must be lost to all but those who had the happiness of hearing them. About all we can give is the resolutions presented, and their final disposal. No better idea can be formed of the meeting from the account we give, than could be formed of the human body in its highest perfection, from the naked skeleton as it hangs in the Cabinet of the Anatomist.

Whatever pertains to anti-slavery character was there. Energy, zeal, candor, wit, wisdom, oratory and logic were there, such as become the cause of liberty.—And there were numbers too.—Time, distance or expense was not thought of, when the bondman's wrongs summoned together the true and tried—(not, perhaps, the "sound, enlightened, judicious")—spirits, who have embarked in holy crusade for his redress;—a crusade for Liberty, almost driven from the earth. Littleton just emancipated from the chains of winter, and Bath from behind the mountains were there,—and from the sea also and westward from around the proud Monadnock, appeared the smiling countenances of Freedom's friends, all met (though with gentler spirit) as when our fathers rallied in the "Old Cradle of Liberty," to devise means to rid themselves of the yoke of British tyranny. It was good to be there.

But grand as ascended the swelling chorus—it had a *minor strain.*—Rather there was a discord, a jarring discord—such as might have been heard in heaven, when Satan and his kin threw down their harps of gold and seized the weapons of rebellion.—New Organization was there, in all its malignant deformity,—ready to measure on its Procrustean bedstead all who have a right to the elective franchise, and to spurn from its august presence the kindred form of those who were last at the cross and first at the grave of their suffering Lord, and who have ever been foremost in every "labor of love"—the WOMEN.

During the whole of the past year there have been signs of approaching mutiny on board our gallant New Hampshire barque. The formation of the Massachusetts Abolition Society last year, determined many who were once considered good and true, to attempt a similar movement in this State. At the meeting of the State Society a year ago, though Garrison was there in *propria persona*—and Foster, and Rogers and Cartland, there was nothing done which was considered a sufficient cause for division. Foster was twice put down, Garrison was modestly told by the President, that his remarks were "not relevant," inasmuch as he was "not on trial," but as a whole the meeting passed off quietly, and the society separated, for aught that appeared, with a renewed determination to be true and faithful to the cause of the slave.

The President of the Society, however, soon manifested that he was deadly hostile to the course of the Herald of Freedom, because it "endorsed," as he said, the "views of Garrison." Other of the Congregational clergy soon espoused the interests of Mr. Curtis. In Autumn, the Deerfield Association, of which Mr. Curtis is a prominent member, issued a Call for a State Convention of Congregational and Presbyterian Ministers and Churches, for the purpose (as it was said) of correcting a mistake that existed at the South, relative to the position of the Church in this State on the subject of slavery. The Convention met in Concord, and was well attended. Of the character of its proceedings, nothing need here be said. It sat two days and then adjourned to the Tuesday preceeding the first Wednesday in June—the day before the Annual Meeting of the State Society. Towards the last of May, Rev. Mr. Curtis, who was President of the Convention, directed a letter to Rev. Mr. Bouton, one of the Secretaries, intimating to him that he should notify the adjourned meeting of the Convention. At the same time he sent to the Panoply office a "A Call," over his own signature, to the "sound, judicious, and enlightened Abolitionists of New Hampshire," summoning them to attend the meeting of the State Society and save it from being "perverted to unworthy purposes," not contemplated in its Constitution. A request accompanied this call, that when the Panoply had copied it, it should be sent to the Herald.

That call was disastrous to the cause it was manifestly designed to promote. Some allusion to the Congregational and Presbyterian Convention which it contained, confirmed the suspicions of many, and opened the eyes of others. It was no longer doubted that the Convention had all the while an eye to the movements of the State Society. Communications came in from all quarters expressing the greatest concern lest the State Society should be brought under the influence and control of a sect, holding in its hands more power than any other in the State. A deep interest was immediately excited on every hand.

At the time appointed for the meeting, the house was filled. It was an hour of intense interest. On one side of the altar stood many who were known as the friends of the Massachusetts Abolition Society, headed by Rev. Amos A. Phelps, Rev. Alanson St. Clair, and Rev. Hiram Cummings, the leaders and Apostles of the New Organization heresy in the Bay State, and brought here to assist in a conflict against the few but firm lovers of freedom and humanity in our own New Hampshire. The first resolution, offered by Mr. Beach of Campton, called forth a thrilling discussion which lasted through the day. At five o'clock there was a call for the previous question. The call was sustained. The enquiry was raised who should vote on the question? The decision of the Chair was, that those and those only should vote, who were members of the Society, and delegates from auxiliary Societies. An appeal was claimed on the ground that very few present were members *de facto* of the State Society; and that a small part of the abolitionists present were *delegates*, but came at their own option; and on this account, and in view of the great importance of the question to be settled, it was contended that all members of the society, and all members of societies auxiliary to this society should be allowed to vote. The appeal from the decision of the chair was sustained almost by acclamation. The main question on the amendment to Mr. Beach's resolution was lost by a vote of 197 to 57. The question was then taken on the original resolution, and passed almost if not quite unanimously.

Thus, it is to be hoped, the Society has once for all settled the question, that if woman feels it her duty or even privilege to sit and act in our meetings, and vote on the disposal of the money she pays into the treasury—or on the question whether slavery be a sin—or whether we shall extend the hand of Christian fellowship to slaveholders, or their apologists—or acknowledge slaveholding and slave-breeding ministers as the ministers of Christ—or whether the slaveholding pulpit of the North, or slavery supporting (so called) benevolent institutions should be supported by abolitionists, she shall not be gagged down, nor driven off the anti-slavery platform.

True the result is a New Organization. Well, that was expected. We now wait to see its results. In his valedictory, Mr. Curtis advised the old organization not to make war on the new, and it was understood that he intended to advise the new *also*, not to make war with the old. But the war has already begun on the part of the new organization, and leading men in it, already express their determination to carry it on, and take possession of all the auxiliaries in the State if possible. This too was expected. It is the course that has been pursued in Massachusetts, during the whole of the past year.

Friends of the slave, lovers of liberty, you have now a double duty to perform. Apply in your case, (for full well you may) the language of the apostle, "be sober, be vigilant, because your adversary goes about like a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour." The determination is expressed. In Concord the work is begun. Three lectures on three successive days have already been given, in the last of which, (and by the way it was a lecture to women only) a most daring attempt was made to show that the American Anti-Slavery Society had lost all its influence and efficiency, and that every society that took similar ground, (your State Society *of course* among the rest,) would meet a similar fate! Where was Mr. Curtis' advice that there be no war between the two parties? Just where it might be expected to be—disregarded. Here is an attempt to excite public odium against every society that admits the free action of women with men. The attempt is seconded by the New-Hampshire Patriot and the Panoply.

Brethren, slavery, pro-slavery, sectarianism, colonization and new organization are against you. You will need to watch. Ours, if we war at all, will be war of defence. Let us make no new attacks. Let us "be wise as serpents," but at the same time harmless as doves." We are engaged in a holy crusade for liberty, for humanity and God, and we need none but spiritual weapons. These are "mighty through God." Truth is mighty and will prevail. When the brave Putnam led on the American files at Bunker Hill, he told his men in an address he made to them, to take "aim at the officers" of the enemy. Let us watch well the leaders in the ranks of *our* opposers. And wherever an attack is commenced, there let us turn our attention. The standard of abolition is already too low. Look well then to those who are seeking to drag it still lower.—r.

The Roll.

From a brother who has just called on us from Rockingham County, we have had our suspicions fully confirmed, that the roll of the meeting which we present to-day is very imperfect. We were confident while preparing it for the press, that it was by no means so large as it ought to have been, from the number that were present. It seems that some of the committee appointed to take names, took only the names of delegates. The brother referred to above, was not a *delegate*, and so informed the committee, and was passed by. He said he saw others who were dealt with in a similar way. We regret this, though we do not suspect the committee of any evil intent. The vote might have been much larger than it was, and the majority also would doubtless have been larger in the same proportion.

It should be understood also that the members of the committee on the roll which were nominated from the Chair, were opposed to enrolling the names of women. This probably was known not only to the President, but also to brother Beach, who moved an addition of two to the committee, to be nominated by the meeting. It was owing to the fidelity of these two, that the names of women were enrolled at all. We doubt not that the other members of the committee, (for every one of whom we entertain the highest respect) acted in accordance with their views of right.

An opinion has gone abroad as was the case when the National Society met in New-York, that the vote was determined by the action of women and children. We publish the yeas and nays that there may be no mistake in the matter. No children voted to our knowledge, and as will be seen, but twenty eight women. The Panoply seems to exult that only "three" ministers "of our order" voted with us. There were but four, but there had perhaps better be no exultation on that account. We have scarcely any ministers of any denomination; but there are as many with us as went with our Saviour. We recommend to our readers to look at the titled array of names who went against us and then to turn and read Matthew 11: 25, and 1 Cor. 1: 26-29 and then to remember that it is also written "cursed be the man that trusteth in man or maketh flesh his arm." P.

YEAS.

Rev. Winthrop Fifield,
Dr. Irenus Hamilton,
T. W. Balch,
Charles P. Blanchard,
Dea. David Alexander,
Rev. Edmund Worth,
W. Smith,
Rev. J. C. Cromack,
Rev. Charles R. Harding,
L. D. Barrows,
John Munroe,
Rev. Josiah D. Crosby,
Rev. Cyrus W. Wallace,
Dr. J. C. Prescott,
Dea. Wm. M. Morse,
J. P. Conner,
S. Dana,
Rev. Jonathan Curtis,
Rev. John M. Putnam,
Rev. H. A. Kendall,
Dea. Frederick Sanborn,
Dr. Isaac Colby,
Rev. Calvin Cutler,
Rev. J. M. Whiton,
E. S. Chadwick,
H. E. Crosby,
Dr. J. B. Abbott,
Rev. F. P. Tracy,
Rev. J. W. Perkins,
Rev. Joel Wright,
Rev. Moses G. Grosvenor,
Henry T. Wiswal,
Rev. E. E. Cummings,
Rev. A. T. Foss,
George H. Dodge,
Freeman Crosby,
Ebenezer Stuart, Jr.
J. B. Nichols,
Rev. S. D. Darling,
Rev. Abner B. Warner,
Rev. Samuel Cooke,
S. W. Abbott,
John Cavis,
A. S. Currier,
Charles F. Low,
Charles Peabody,
Benjamin Whipple,
Thomas Berry, 3d,
Arthur Savage,
Rev. J. C. Page,
Rev. Moses Chase,
Rev. W. H. Hatch,
Nathaniel Abbott,
Rev. Samuel Nichols,
Elijah Beane,
J. B. Dustin,
Rev. Rufus A. Putnam.
Total 57.

NAYS.

Rev. Enoch Mack, Asa Foster, Albe Cady, T. B. Moses, S. S. Foster, Hosea Sawyer, Hannah Wilbur, Elizabeth Osborne, H. K. W. Clarke, Geo. J. Clarke, Jonathan Clarke, Thomas E. Morse, Joseph Plummer, Theo. H. Lunt, Joseph C. Baker, Thos. Z. Dickerman, William Emery, Rev. David Burroughs, L. Beach, Benj. Cummings, Wm. Manson, Jonathan Clough, M. L. Sargent, John Cooke, David Bartlett, jr., John Johnson, Ruel Walker, Enoch Coffin, Benj. T. Kimball, John Brown, Benjamin Chase, Amos Chase, Dana Brown, Obed Gault, William Berry, jr., Jonathan Libbey, Robert McCurdy, Samuel Burnham, Moses Chamberlain, jr. Susan Pillsbury, Phebe Kilburn, Caroline B. Choate, Sally P. Burnham, Mary L. Cogswell, Nancy C. Gilman, Joseph Clarke, John B. Paine, Joseph Batchelder, Judith Chandler, Daniel Hussey, Joshua Page, E. Kilburn, Isaac Worcester, Jotham Hartshorn, Mary Clarke, Sarah Lewis, Caroline T. Farrand, Mary Moses, Caroline Foster, Hannah G. Brockway, Nancy Brackett, Sophia Clough, Wilbird Everett, Rev. Joseph M. Harper, Carlton Heath, A. K. Burnap, David Morrill, jr., Asa Morrill, Enoch Gove, Loea Pratt, W. W. Estabrook, Adams Foster, Thomas H. Emery, John Brown, True Brown, John C. Emery, J. E. Hood, J. Wilkins, Maria Eastman, Sarah Foster, Joshua Emery, Nathan Farley, Mary Jane Tuttle, Sarah Hall, Eliza P. Hammond, Eliza Ann Pillsbury, Oliver Pillsbury, Thadeus M. Hanson, John A. Richardson, John F. Stevens, Harriet N. Pillsbury, Benj. Cheever, Wm. E. Griffin, Rev. D. P. Cilley, Simon Chase, George Gledill, Freeman Brockway, ——— Stone, Geo. Booth, James Nowell, Rev. Parker Pillsbury, Mary P. Rogers, T. A. Harraden, John B. Chandler, D. M. Folsom, Rev. D. Millard, Amos Wood, Thomas H. Archibald, Rev. M. Clark, William M. Clark, William H. Foster, E. L. Hammond, S. Kenney, jr., Luther Melendy, Joel Brown, J. B. Lane, J. Q. Eaton, Robert Stuart, David Dutton, John Clark, E. Dodge, Rev. H. Archibald, William Wilbur, Moses Sawyer, William Gove, Esther F. Currier, Daniel Flagg, Samuel Chadwick, Luther Hartshorn, Gilbert Pillsbury, James McCrillis, Pike Chase, Edmund Carlton, Rev. Samuel Eastman, John R. French, Frances R. French, Rev. John W. Lewis, Simeon Terrey, Asa McClure, Rev. T. H. Miller, Charles M. Gould, Rev. Hiram Stevens, Zacheus Gove, Sally Emery, Rebekah Archibald, Amos M. Carlton, Benjamin Akerman, Stephen W. Nichols, Moses A. Cartland, James Dennison, Jos. Willoughby, William Jones, J. Franklin Eaton, Albert M. Chase, Hazen Walker, Rev. T. P. Beach, Ephraim Cooke, W. W. Baker, J. C. Blair, Charles T. Hanson, Jeremiah T. Clough, James Horne, John McCrillis, Elbridge G. Chase, D. L. Kimball, N. Allen, J. A. Lunt, Wm. W. Johnson, E. T. Rowe, Robert T. Morrill, John A. Chamberlain, Rev. Benjamin Sargent, Rev. Robert W. Fuller, Mark H. Morey, William Gilman, Albert C. Manson, William P. Chase, T. M. Preble, Benj. Damon, L. F. Eaton, David Jackman, Benj. Rolfe, Richard Williams, J. Haseltine, jr., Willard Russell, Joseph W. Tarlton, John Tarlton, John Yuran, David P. Rowe.

We learn from Zion's Watchman, that the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its late session in Baltimore, passed the following resolution, by a vote of 76 to 45.

"*Resolved*, That it is inexpedient and unjustifiable in any of our ministers *to admit the testimony of colored persons against white persons*, in church trials, in those states and territories where the testimony of such persons is rejected in courts of law."

Connected with the Methodist church are about 70,000 persons of color. They may "receive the Holy Ghost," may belong to the kingdom of Christ, may, (and if what they profess to be, must) let their light so shine before men as that others seeing their good works shall glorify their Father who is in heaven, and yet according to the decision of their own church are unfit to testify against a white brother or sister in church trials, unless it be in those states and territories where their evidence is admitted in courts of civil justice. Fit to shine,—to reign even in heaven's court, but unfit to be witnesses in a court on earth. "*God* is no respecter of persons," but what is the Methodist church? What are all our churches in this respect?

It is a fact worthy of notice, that Orange Scott and nineteen other ministers, members of the body which passed the above resolution, addressed a letter at the moment the Conference was in session, to the American Anti Slavery Society, advising secession and new organization, in case woman was allowed to exercise her constitutional rights in the meeting of the society. Now mark the consistency of these men. They could sit day after day with the men who voted for the above resolution, and who at the same time passed a series of splendid resolutions in favor of the Colonization Society, and recognize them as the ministers of Jesus, and a portion of them at least, as fit to hold the highest offices in the gift of the church; with such men as these, Orange Scott and his nineteen brethren could sit and act in ecclesiastical matters day after day. But when *woman*, conscientious, pious, devoted to the cause of her God and bleeding humanity approaches, and attempts to lift her voice and her hand against oppression and iniquity, these pious ministers stand aghast! Holy indignation seizes upon their souls. And as the Jews and Roman soldiers cried concerning our Saviour "away with him, crucify him," so they cry concerning the women. And if they do not succeed in spurning them from the Anti-Slavery platform, they leave it themselves.

Their consistency reminds us of the old Virginia Elder. For many years the Methodists would have no buttons on the skirts of their coats. On one occasion, at a Love Feast, one minister appeared "not having on the wedding garment," a coat with no buttons behind. This was too much for a wealthy old slaveholder present, who arose with many sighs and the "sad countenance" of a Pharisee and said, his pious feelings were much wounded, and his comfort at the love feast destroyed, by the buttons on the brother's coat. The old gray headed Elder arose and said to him, "I see not how you can swallow down three hundred niggers, and yet get choked with a couple of buttons."—P.

The new Anti-Slavery Society at New-York is scattering broad cast its address.—*Penn. Freeman.*

For several successive days we received at least one copy a day for our share.—*Ed. Her.*

The Editor of the *Colored American*, the only colored man, we believe, now in the country who is an Editor, announces in his last paper that he has not seen sufficient cause for the division that has taken place in the ranks of the National Organization, and that he shall continue to remain a member of the old American Anti-Slavery Society.

Although we have seen much to disapprove and condemn, in both parties, during the past year, and although there are many things still existing, with some of our brethren of the old organization, which we do not approve,—and, notwithstanding nearly all our personal friends, colored and white, sympathize with the new society, and have, and will, probably, go over to it, and also our greatest benefactors, and notwithstanding again, the CITY SOCIETY of which we are an officer, and have been for the last three years, will doubtless become auxiliary to the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, notwithstanding all this, we do not see sufficient reason why WE should leave the American Anti-Slavery Society; we are satisfied with the principles of its constitution, as we understand them, and there were not sufficient reasons, in our opinion, for division, such as has taken place. We therefore remain a member of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and shall continue so, until we see weightier reasons to withdraw, than we have seen.

But the Editor of the Colored American copies from the Emancipator, and with seeming good will, the proceedings of the late meetings at New York, the contemptible sneering and all. Brother Ray, how shall we account for this?—P.

From the Christian Panoply.

Sayings of S. S. Foster,

AGENT OF THE MERRIMACK CO. ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Not long since, the above named gentleman passed a night with the family of Rev. Mr. Rogers, of Bradford; and in conversation with his host, made the following declaration, viz:—That one part of his instruction was to paralyze the influence of every minister, who did not endorse his views of abolition,—that if the buying of one slave would save the 3,000,000 from eternal damnation, he (Foster) would not buy one,—that the benevolent societies of this country were the cursedest things that ever were, and that they were what the Scriptures meant by the whore of Rome.—that the Rev. Mr. Curtis, of Pittsfield, was like old Arnold—that he fought well for a time, but turned traitor,—that the Rev. Mr. Patrick, of Canterbury, was not a christian; that he would sacrifice any thing for peace, and that he was a very good worldly man.—that the Rev. Mr. Burnham, of Pembroke, was as big a tyrant as the Pope of Rome; that he would have crushed him and brother Pillsbury, if he had had the power, and that he did not stand as good a chance for Heaven as the common drunkard,—that the Rev. Mr. Tracy, of Boscawen, was a liar and a hypocrite, and as big a heathen as on the coast of Africa.

Such language needs no comment. We pity this infatuated young man. It is said that he denies the marriage covenant—the lawfulness of human government—the divine appointment of the ministry, &c. If so, he cannot be tolerated by those who respect the authority of God, love the religion of the Bible, or desires the promotion of morality. He is in danger of making shipwreck of faith—yea, of character too.

We make the above sayings public, not with the view of exciting odium against the author of them, but that they may have an effect something like a public description of a counterfeit bill—"Hands off."

TIMEO.

We have not yet celebrated the first lunar anniversary of our editorial life, and may not be a fit judge, but it strikes us that the man who will publish an article like the above without his own signature, or the editor who will give it a place in his columns without such a requirement, is unworthy the name of minister, Christian, or even man. For the honor of the editorial profession, for the honor of the ministerial profession to which the editor of the Panoply also belongs, and for the credit of Congregationalism which is dear alike to him and ourself, and which is fast becoming odious on account of the support and countenance it gives to slavery, and its unholy attacks from every quarter on not brother Foster only, but all *true* friends of the colored man, and in compliance with the rule "do as ye would be done by" we call on brother Kimball to give the name of the author of the above specifications.—P.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Young Men.

Every individual who attended the late anniversary of the New-Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society, will recollect the disrespectful—not to say contemptuous, manner in which some of our seceding brethren are pleased to speak of "children" and the youth generally. What, say they, shall children come up to this *august* body and pretend to utter *their* feelings in behalf of the slave? Shall we, the *Conscript Fathers* of the cause, bow at the dictation of *children* and *plebeians*? Shall the New-Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society stoop from its original dignity and embrace the beardless boy—the little *Onesimus*—as a "*brother* beloved?" No—never be it said that the "enlightened and judicious" sages of the nineteenth century, admitted "all persons" into their assembly!

This cry about "children" is as senseless as it is unchristian. It has more of the childish pettishness in it than any act of children themselves. No *child* at the Convention made himself half so ridiculous—or uttered aught half so puerile. When I heard such frivolous and unkind remarks from "men in power," I thought it a good argument in favor of calling in the warm-hearted youth, that he might impart his wonted ardor and dignity to our councils. And let him come, with his free spirit—unwarped by prejudice—uncontaminated by the world's selfishness and corruption; and his clear vision undimmed by the manoeuvres of sophistry and sectarian juggling. Let him come with his rich and fervent feelings—leaping up with gracious enthusiasm, as the wail of the bondman goes by. Let him come up and pour out upon the altar of philanthropy the native offerings of his heart, ere sordid, calculating avarice shall have stifled its pulsations. Let him come in the name of humanity for the redemption of imbruted and perishing millions. Let no man sit down with monkish gravity to rebuke even the *youngest* and feeblest of our gathering host. We have heard enough of such folly. It is the cry of the despot—the mockbird echo of Northern vassals, at the Capital of the nation. It is the contemptuous sneer with which our petitions are met in the halls of Congress. It may befit the tyrant and the lordly, domineering aristocrat to trample down the young heart's sympathies—but shame on the freeman who attempts to ape the insult. At least, let our meetings—our conventions—be purged of such folly. Let *no* lip be padlocked—*no* tongue be palsied *there*. Let feeling and sympathy gush out spontaneously and unchecked, as the free waters leap up from their native fountain. And let thought and sentiment from *every* heart utter the living truths which God has imprinted there—going out untrammeled and unbidden, as free as the winds that bear them onward. Is it not a cause of rejoicing that the appeal of the sufferer meets a generous response in many a youthful bosom? When the ministers of justice turn a leaden ear to the wail of the perishing bondman—when legislators tread haughtily upon his neck and spurn his petition from their doors—when hoary-headed wrong, the land over, is pledged to the support of the "giant crime"—when a recreant priesthood are dumb at the fireside and the altar—to whom shall the slave look imploringly, if not to those whose hearts are yet warm with sympathy and whose hands wear no stain of blood? It is meet that he should do so. It is meet that the young men—*and the youth ever*—should rally mightily at the cry of the poor and needy. And they do come—the true hearts and invincible spirits. They are manfully and vigorously upholding the Anti-Slavery standard. We love to hear the trumpet blast which they are sending out upon the winds. We love to see them breasting the storm and the fury of the moral elements; and, scorning the world's derision, throwing their young energies into the great conflict for freedom. The cause is glorious—and glorious will be the reward of those who fight the battles of Truth. Young men make a noble dedication of their talents, when they buckle on the armor in behalf of liberty profaned and manhood trampled down. Their cause is worthy of their young and ardent hearts—worthy to be the altar of their richest offerings. Triumphantly and from every quarter come their gathering hosts. They rush to the conflict as if summoned by a mighty voice—and their rallying cry is like that of the great Liberator from beyond the waters, JUSTICE TO MAN. Let them go on then—and may a superintending Providence guide and guard them on their way to victory.

MOSES A. CARTLAND.

For the Herald of Freedom.

In the fulness of our gratitude to those who have manifested a sympathy with us, and a deep interest in the object of our late Fair, by "working with their own hands" and sending us the products of their industry and ingenuity, we feel that it is due them to furnish, through the columns of the Herald, some account of our proceedings and of our success in the disposition of their articles, with an expression of our most cordial thanks.

We commenced as our friends are well aware, a feeble band, with no stock but in the bank of faith, where we had indeed, large investments. We believed, that in our undertaking, (a great undertaking for us,) we were sustaining the cause of freedom, humanity and righteousness, and we had strength of heart given us to go forward, nothing doubting but the "stone would be rolled away" for us as for the woman of old who "came early to the sepulchre." We had now and then a word of encouragement from our sisters abroad, with assurances of their assistance, which we have abundantly realized. So, putting forth our individual and combined efforts,—rising early and sitting up late,—coming often together to work and to strengthen one another in heart and hand,—relying on and receiving the help of some of our sisters in Massachusetts and our own State;—and aided by the few brethren in town who are with us, we have succeeded in getting up and carrying through an ANTI SLAVERY FAIR, the first ever held in our own town, and the second in the State. The experiment has been successfully tried, and, considering our small number,—our limited pecuniary resources,—the opposition to our movements both *without* and *within* the anti-slavery pale,—the monetary embarrassments of the community generally, and especially in our own immediate vicinity,—our expectations have been more than realized, and our confidence in the goodness of our cause strengthened. God has indeed prospered the work of our hands, and we would not be unmindful that the blessing is from Him.

The rallying of the true hearted friends of primitive abolitionism, to the rescue of the State Society, animated by one heart and one spirit, was to us a cheering indication, and we are encouraged to make efforts for another Fair to be held during the time of the autumn Convention to be called by the State Society soon after the return of the delegates to the World's Convention;—probably some time in September next. We intend, however, to give a more formal notice in a future number of the Herald.

The amount of articles contributed by associations and individuals in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, is as follows, viz:

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society	$70 00
Weymouth do. do.	3 00
Lynn Women's do.	62 79
Anti-Slavery Office, Boston	1 75
Catharine and Henrietta Sargent, do.	4 50
Richard Hildreth, do.	3 75
Caroline Weston, do.	6 50
Eliza F. Miriam, do.	1 75
Other friends, do.	2 00
A friend in Lowell	75
David L. and Lydia M. Child, Northampton	5 00
	151 79

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Female A. S. Society, New Ipswich	55 00
London Village Sewing Circle,	17 00
Friends in Somersworth	24 24
do. Wilton	13 08
do. Groton	1 66
do. Canterbury	13 26
do. Henniker	2 75
A friend in Weare	50
Hannah Johnson, New Ipswich	10 55
Lucinda Melendy, Amherst	2 56
Concord Sewing Circle	48 62
do. Juvenile A. S. Society	35 00
Amos Wood, Concord	1 00
John Brown, do.	1 00
John B. Chandler do.	4 00
Other friends	1 75
	$237 97

The amount of sales is	$220,72

We moreover gratefully acknowledge the receipt of ten dollars from that uniform friend of freedom and humanity, FRANCIS JACKSON, of Boston, and also five dollars from his daughter, Eliza F. Merriam, making the sum total of money received,

money received,	$235,72
Subject to a deduction on expenses out of	38,55
Leaving a balance of	197 17

We also present our hearty thanks to those individuals in our own town, who have by acts of kindness essentially aided our operations—including those who are, and those who are not numbered in the anti-slavery ranks. There are many to whom we are thus indebted, especially the liberal proprietor of the room gratuitously allowed us for our Fair. May their reward be an increase of the spirit of righteous freedom in their own hearts.

The contributors named in the above enumeration, already have our thanks and their own reward. Gratitude like ours is better felt than expressed. May we all continue to follow on and labor on in the cause of God and humanity, until the spirit of slavery is banished from the earth, or we are gathered with the redeemed above.

Eliza Ann Hall,
Martha F. Dow,
Louisa W. Wood,
Sarah Lewis,
Esther W. Currier,
Sarah Hall,
Mary B. Farley,
Eliza Ann Shute,
Mary Farley,
Martha O. Farrand,
Caroline T. Farrand,
Elizabeth W. Spaulding
Mary P. Rogers,
Ruth G. Thorndike,
Mary Ann French,
Mary F. Kent,
Frances F. Rogers,
Alma J. Herbert,
Abigail B. Kelley,
Betsey Clark,
Judith Chandler,
Mary F. Chandler,
Rebecca French,
Mary Clark

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We have several articles on hand, which will soon appear. The Milford Report, we fear, is too long for our columns.

News from Liberia.

MISSIONS AND MURDER.

The ship Saluda, Capt. Parsons, arrived on Tuesday last from Monrovia, Africa, bringing news of great hostility between the natives and colonists, and also of a skirmish between the two.

The Journal of Commerce of Wednesday morning, among other items from that country, contains a letter from G. S. Brown, giving an account of a battle between himself, associates, and the natives, depicting human butchery and slaughter of the most horrifying kind, by himself and associates, with the indifference and thoughtlessness only befitting a heathen savage. The whole letter is written with an air of triumph. He speaks of cutting them down "like mowers cutting down grass;" of "pouring a stream of lead down upon them from the window, as fast as two boys could load the muskets;" of "throwing buck-shot into their bowels, hearts, and brains, like a tornado;" of "taking deliberate aim at fifties who stood in thick groups;" of "his having the best chance of any to fire into the group;" of there being "blood and brains in every direction;" of "blood standing in puddles;" of "picking up their fingers by the way side;" of the "blood pouring forth freely;" of "peppering their hams with buck-shot." He speaks, also, of having had shot from him a nice tube out of his watch-key, and spoiled it; and this he seems to put in competition with slaughtering human beings. All this he speaks of with as criminal indifference, as though he had been in battle with a horde of wild hogs. We regard it as glorying in his shame; it exceeds anything we ever heard of from a professed Christian. We pronounce it deliberate murder.

G. S. Brown, for Rev. nor brother we cannot call him, is a professed Christian minister—a missionary sent out and supported by the Methodist E. Church of this country. He was partially educated for that mission at Cazenovia, in this State, by the Methodist E. Church, under whose auspices he labours. But what must have been the character of his education, or what must be his knowledge of the government of God, or the kingdom of Jesus Christ which it is the business of his servants to establish in the world, which will allow him, sent to teach these heathen the kingdom of God, to "take deliberate aim at fifties of them," and "pour a stream of lead down upon them like a tornado," and engage in such a scene as he describes in his letter, sending these poor heathen, whose souls he was sent to seek and to save, into eternity in all their heathenism by scores. Better, far better would it have been for G. S. Brown, with all his associates, to have been killed by them at the onset, before an attack, than to have been guilty of the course he took, and better, too, would it have been for the heathen themselves, for the mission and for the cause of Christ, than it now will; and he will find it so at the Judgment, when he and they will stand before God. If the Methodist E. Church of this country approves of such a deed in one of her missionaries, we, as a member, must wash our hands from any participancy in it; and also we would inquire, can people give to the missionary cause, to support such deeds?

Is this the way to christianize Africa?—to associate musket, powder and ball, with missions and missionaries? So it appears to be with this mission. We have often said, and the above bears us out in the assertion, that to associate missions with colonization, as in the case with the Liberia mission, would operate against the propagation of the gospel in Africa.

We shall publish the letter refered to, next week, and hope it will go broad-cast all over the land.—*Colored American.*

He of the Boston Times sometimes gets up something by way of a joke that is not so coarse. The following is a specimen.

"A church, with pulpit, pews, and other appurtenances, was recently shipped at New York for Texas. If they had shipped a little religion along with it, the value would have been greatly enhanced; but we suppose they had none to spare."

We think that the very reason Mr. Times, judging from the appearance of the City during the late anniversary there.—*Ed. Her.*

Notice.

The meeting of the Officers of the New Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society stands adjourned to Wednesday, the 17th inst., at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at the Anti-Slavery Rooms. Business of the highest importance will come before them,—and it is hoped there will be a punctual and full attendance.

Per order of the Board,
PARKER PILLSBURY, *Sec'y.*

Concord, June 11th, 1840.

HYMENEAL.

Married in Bow, by Rev. Mr. Archibald, Mr Robert M'Curdy of Dunbarton to Miss Mary S. Morgan of Bow.

In Gilmanton, by Rev. Mr. Greely, Mr. John S Wallace of Sanbornton to Miss Anne Maria Durrell of Gilmanton.

In Littleton, Mr. J. S. Roby of Lancaster, to Miss Hannah Haseltine of L.

OBITUARY.

Died in this town, May 26, Mrs. Sarah Currier, wife of Mr. Samuel Currier, aged 57 years.

Mrs. C. was a woman of a kind, cheerful disposition; an obliging neighbor; an affectionate wife, mother and friend; possessing a great heart, and much energy and activity of body and mind. In the course of her life she experienced severe afflictions, which she bore with astonishing fortitude. During a long confinement, she was sustained by a lively hope and strong faith in Jesus, which she was favored to enjoy for some months previous to her illness. In seasons of great bodily pain and suffering, He in whom she trusted seemed never to forsake her, and in full prospect of death she spoke of it with perfect composure, and even joy and triumph, repeating such passages as

"Jesus can make a dying bed
Feel soft as downy pillows are."

and evincing to all around "in what peace a Christian can die."

Printers in Massachusetts, &c.

Youth's Cabinet.

The subscriber has been appointed agent for the above valuable paper. Persons wishing to subscribe, can send to this office, where they can have the Cabinet sent to any part of the country. The paper is one of great worth,—much more than its subscription price.

Terms.—$1 per year in advance, or $1,25 if payment is delayed three months. Six copies for $5. 10 copies for $8. 20 copies for $14.

E. G. CHASE.

☞Packages can be sent by stage from this office.

Book Bindery.

JOHN K. CLOUGH having taken the room formerly occupied by Dow & [illegible], over the Book-Store of John F. Brown, will execute all orders in his line, with neatness and dispatch.

Newspapers, Pamphlets, and Old Books, bound in handsome style, at reasonable prices.

Concord, May 29, 1840.

POETRY.

Religion--What is it?

Is it to go to church to-day,
To look devout and seem to pray,
And ere to-morrow's sun goes down,
Be dealing slander through the town?

Does every sanctimonious face
Denote the certain reign of grace?
Does not a phiz that scowls at sin,
Oft veil hypocrisy within?

Is it to make our daily walk,
And of our own good deeds to talk,
Yet often practice secret crime,
And thus miss spend our precious time?

Is it for sect and creeds to fight,
To call our zeal the rule of right—
When what we wish is, at the best,
To see our church excel the rest?

Is it to wear the christian dress,
And love to all mankind profess,
To treat with scorn the humble poor,
And bar against them every door!

O, no! Religion means not this,
Its fruit more sweet and fairer is—
Its precept this—To others do
As you would have them do to you.

It grieves to hear an ill report,
And scorns with human woes to sport—
Of others' deeds it speaks no ill,
But tells of good, or else keeps still.

And does Religion this impart?
Then may its influence fill my heart;
O! haste the blissful, joyful day,
When all the earth may own its way.

Bishop Heber.

MISCELLANY.

From the N. H. Baptist Register.

N. H. Legislature.

The Legislature assembled on Wednesday the 3d inst. The Senate organized by choosing James B. Creighton of No. 2, President; Asa Fowler, of Concord, Clerk and Peter Sanborn, of Deerfield Assistant Clerk.

Moses Norris, Jr. was elected Speaker of the House by a vote of 166 to 78.—Harry Hibbard was elected Clerk, and Albert G. Allen, Assistant Clerk.

Mr. Dodge of Hampton Falls introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee to invite the several clergymen of Concord to officiate in the Representatives Hall, alternately during the session and to notify the Governor and Council, and Senate, that prayers will be attended each day at quarter to 10. Messrs. Dodge, Hoskins, and Hill, of Northwood, were appointed said committee.

On Thursday the Governor took the oath of office and communicated his Message to both Houses.

In his message the Governor first mentions some of the causes which have led to the embarassments of the country, among which he says:

Has been the excessive importation of foreign merchandise purchased upon credit. For the payment of debts so contracted, the exportation of specie became necessary. A drain of specie necessarily compelled the banks to curtail their loans, and such curtailment is always productive of more or less embarrassment. The Securities given by the states for debts contracted by them in the prosecution of their works of internal improvement, obtaining for a time unlimited credit with foreign capitalists, passed to the amount of between one and two hundred million of dollars into foreign hands, and foreign merchandise was either directly or indirectly received in exchange for most of them. The ready reception of these securities abroad, afforded a facility of payment for foreign goods, which stimulated strongly to the excessive importation of them. Nor did the impulse thus given, cease to operate when the facilities thus afforded were exhausted, but drove us on to a ruinous extent, beyond even the means apparently so inexhaustable. The influx of foreign goods in this way produced could not fail of effecting unfavorably the business of our manufactures. Our imports ought never materially to exceed the value of our exports in foreign markets, for nations as well as individuals, when they buy much and sell little, are sure of involving themselves in embarrassment.

The course of business pursued by several of the banks in this country, has had its effect in producing our late embarrassments. Those banks abandoning their appropriate sphere of business, plunged into various speculations, and became dealers in cotton and other commodities, on a scale so extensive, that instead of being able to loan money, it became necessary for them not only to curtail those already made, but to become themselves applicants for extensive loans. The bank of the United States, even resorted to the expedient of issuing and selling its own post notes (notes redeemable at a future day) for the purpose of raising funds to sustain itself in its speculations; and such were the embarrassments into which that bank had plunged itself by its extraordinary course of dealing, that all the means it possessed and had the powar to raise, could not save it from the necessity of suspending specie payments. Suspension by that powerful institution, drew after it into the same vortex nearly half of the banks in the country. Affected by the operation of these powerful causes, it is not much to be wondered at, that we have been subject to embarrassments; the wonder is rather, that we have passed the ordeal so little harmed. Permit me to congratulate you upon the indications of returning prosperity, as well as upon the present prospect of a fruitful season; in relation to both, may our hopes be fully realized.

The following very appropriate and excellent remarks on our District Schools, will be read with pleasure by every friend to education:—

Our system of free schools, is well adapted to diffuse the advantages of education, among all classes of our people, the poor as well as the rich; and it is of the highest importance, under a government like ours, that these advantages be not only accessible to all, but that they be improved by all. Education is one of the main pillars of our free institutions. It is of great importance, that competent teachers be employed in our District schools; for it is here, that a large majority of our youth, finish their education, and here should be afforded the means of instruction in all the branches of a thorough English education. But while improvements are making in the arts and sciences, and in almost everything else, have not our district schools been for some years stationary? This subject is of such importance, that it is expressly enjoined on you by the Constitution "to cherish the interests of Literature and the Sciences."

The Militia system, the Insane Hospital &c. are recommended to the consideration of the Legislature. The Governor recommends the abolishing of imprisonment for debt.

The Gov. suggests the expediency of further postponing the law, prohibiting the circulation of small bills,—and of making it the duty of the Bank Commissioners, within certain limited periods, to examine into the affairs of the Banks; he is in favor of but one session of the Legislature the present year.

Of the State Prison and the Geological survey, the Governor says:

It gives me great satisfaction to be able to say, that the regulation and police of the prison, has never to my knowledge, been better than during the past year; the work shops have been divided into smaller apartments, greatly as I conceive to the benefit of the contractor, and the division has contributed much to preserve order and regularity in the conduct of the convicts.

Under the act of the last session providing for a geological and mineralogical survey of this State, I have appointed Dr. Charles T. Jackson of Boston, State Geologist; such were his engagements last year, that he could not enter upon the survey of this State until the present season. I anticipate great benefits to the State from this survey, not only in the valuable agricultural information to be derived from the analysis of our soils, but in the developement in the mineral resources, which there is reason to believe abound in various parts of the State; to continue this survey through the season may require some additional appropriation; I presume it is the desire of all to complete this survey with as little delay as possible.

Standing Committees of the House.

On Elections—Messrs St. Clair of Deerfield, Bennett of Winchester, Gibson of Pelham, Watkins of Warner, Berry of Milton, Tuttle of Jefferson, Brown of Bristol, Cox of Holderness, Meacham of Charle-town, Curry of Sandbornton.

On the Judiciary—Messrs Baker of Hillsborough, Wilson of Keene, Swasey of Haverhill, Jenness of Portsmouth, Sawyer of Nashua, Whittemore of Wilton, Currier of Chester, Morrison of Manchester, Perley of Dunbarton, Forsaith of Newport.

On Banks—Messrs Wells of Lancaster, Sawyer of Dover,, Whittemore of Antrim, Copp of Wakefield, Kelsey of Portsmouth, Gilman of Exeter, Randall of Sandwich, Stevens of Claremont, Bruce of Mont Vernon, Copeland of Stoddard.

On the State Prison—Messrs Quincy of Rumney, Chamberlain of Keene, Whittemore of Greenfield, Webster of Plymouth, Tudor of Walpole, Munroe of Hillsborough; Latham of Lyme, Towle of Hampton, Little of Boscawen, Shute of Concord.

On Public Lands—Messrs Wentworth of Sandwich, Ham of Dover, Knapp of Franconia, Gould of Henniker, Young of Stewartstown, Davis of Madbury, Furber of Newington, Winter of Campton, Perkins of Jackson, Smith of Gilsum.

On Roads, Bridges and Canals.—Messrs Treadwell of Portsmouth, Stickney of New Market, Warner of Whitefield, Merrill of Enfield Kingsbury of Alstead, Bean of Grantham, Hatch of Exeter, Poor of Goffstown, Pitman of Bartlett.

On Towns and Parishes—Messrs Hoit of Bridgewater, Freese of Epping Walker of Barnstead, Hilton of New Market, Martin of Epsom, Patterson of Hopkinton, Judkins of Unity, Weeks of Richmond, Dustin of Columbia.

On Education.—Messrs Parker of Fitzwilliam, Hall of Tamworth, Moor of Milford, Hill of Mason, Leavitt of Chichester, Thom of Conway, Perrin of Orford, Bingham of Claremont, George of Salisbury.

On Incorporations.—McDaniel of Barrington, Wallace of Amherst, Parker of Lisbon, Walker of Langdon, Haley of Tuftonboro', Jenness of Rye, Howard of Springfield, Berry of Greenland.

On Agriculture and Manufactures.—Messrs Jenness of Deerfield, Hill of Alton, Tompkins of Chester, Barnard of Hopkinton, Breck of Cornish, Sanborn of Gilford, Whitton of Wolfeboro'.

On Finance.—Messrs Ayer of Hooksett, Buckminster of Roxbury, Chase of Washington, Morrill of Somersworth, Lord of Portsmouth, Noyes of Landaff, McGrath of Orange.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs Cate of Northfield, Learned of Piermont, Blake of Kensington, Hill of Northwood, Burt of Society Land, Woods of Henniker, Sanborn of East Kingston.

On Unfinished Business.—Messrs Smith of Bradford, Dodge of Hampton Falls, Durrel of Gilmanton, Simpson of Windham, Dame of Farmington, Poor of Raymond, Perkins of Allenstown.

On Bills on their Second Reading.—Messrs Weeks of Canaan, Betton of Derry, Whittiker of Weare, Dickinson of Hinsdale, Morrill of Canterbury.

On Printer's Accounts.—Messrs Hoskins of Westmoreland, Beard of Nashua, Moses of Portsmouth, Whittemore of Colebrook, Wilson of Lee.

On Military Accounts.—Messrs Lawrence of Gilford, Smith of Carrol, Stevens of Newbury, George of Wendell, Currier of Wilmot.

On Claims.—Messrs Lane of Hampstead, White of Londonderry, Langdon of Portsmouth, Jenkins of Barnstead, Bailey of Brookfield.

On the Alteration of Names.—Messrs Odell of Merrimack, Atwood of Nelson, French of Stratford.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs Smith of Lempster, Ela of Meredith.

On the Library.—Messrs Shannon of Moltonboro', Blaisdell of Hanover, Marsh of Litchfield.

On the State House and State House Yard. Messrs Taylor of Sandbornton, Edgerly of Gilmanton, Smith of Gilsum.

Standing Committees of the Senate,

Judiciary—Messrs Gregg, Johnson and Belding.

Incorporations—Messrs Renton, Adams and Pickering.

Military Affairs—Messrs Johnson, Comerford and Nutter.

Roads, Bridges, &c.—Messrs Nettleton, Brown and Renton.

Claims—Messrs Goodhue, Brown and Belding.

Agriculture and Manufactures—Messrs Brown, Nettleton and Renton.

Banks—Messrs Pickering, Adams and Gregg.

Elections—Messrs Nutter, Goodhue and Pickering.

Education—Messrs Adams, Gregg and Johnson.

Unfinished Business—Messrs Belding, Nutter and Comerford.

Printer's Accounts—Messrs Comerford, Goodhue and Nutter.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs Goodhue and Gregg.

Library—Mr. Adams.

State House, &c.—Mr. Renton.

From the Friend of Man.

More Discussion.

The Biblical Recorder, a Baptist periodical somewhere at the South, is discussing the subject of slavery and attempting its defence against the abolitionists, while the Christian Watchman, a Baptist paper at Boston, is trying to run a gauntlet between the two. The editor labors to show that, although he does not agree with the abolitionists, he nevertheless is not to be set down as *pro*-slavery, and he begs his southern brother not to understand him as being in favor of that system. Yet he speaks as though Christ and his apostles did not concern themselves with such secular subjects What will the southern editor be able to make of him? We have no more hope that the southern editor (angry as he now seems to be) will follow the example of Dr. Brisbane and become an abolitionist, than that the northern editor will do so.—But among other strange things, the editor of the Biblical Recorder says:—

'Against the practice of separating husbands and wives, and parents and children, (of which, however, so far as memory serves, we have not known an instance in a Baptist Church,) we have never failed to lift up our voice. But that slaveholding in itself is ,sinful, or anti-scriptural, we have steadily denied, since our attention has been first called to the subject by abolitionists.'

This remarkable statement is a little too much for the editor of the Watchman, who says:—

'Is it possible that instances of separating husbands and wives, parents and children, have been so rare among Baptist Church members, that an instance has never come to the knowledge of one so well acquainted with the state of things as the editor of the Recorder? If so, we have been greatly deceived, for the practice has been represented to be quite common.'

It might have been added that southern Baptist associations have frequently decided that husbands and wives thus separated, have a right to marry again;—that the Presbyterian synod of Kentucky declare it is in vain they warn their members against the practice of separating families;—and that Henry Clay maintained in the Senate of the United States, as well he might, that *the traffic* in slaves could not be separated from the tenure of their condition, as goods and chattels. So that if the separation is sinful, then slaveholding is sinful likewise.

What a pity that editors of northern religious papers should not be able to meet the question as becomes them.

The Queen of England.

This distinguished personage has been the subject of many idle remarks, of much ill noticed criticisms, and much ridiculous adulation. It is time to deal justly with her in our thoughts and expressions. According to the laws of England, she is sovereign, even in early youth, of a great and powerful empire. A nation distinguished for its inteligence, learning, enterprise, and power, recognize her as its head. She is thus set forth providentially among the nations of all continents and lands, in a most conspicuous position. Great and beneficient designs of mercy hover over the weary world and its guilty race. England and America are naturally associated in the grandest enterprises of benevolence which adorn our age. Should not their natives speak of her in such a manner, as shall impress them and her with a true sense of those great responsibilities which surround them. Should not the Christian church pray that her heart may be filled with the life giving power of Christianity. How great blessings would result from such an event it is impossible to compute.

We take it the Editor of the Evangelist (though an abolitionist,) is not a new organizationist, or he would not call on the church to pray for one so much out of her sphere. P.

ANTI-SLAVERY LETTER PAPER, for sale at this Office, and at I. S. BOYD'S.
For sale also at E. BRACKETT'S.
Any quantity furnished at short notice.

To Parents.

It is stated by eminent medical writers that at least one third of the children in the United States die from teething, and diseases caused thereby. Read the following:

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.
Dr. W. Evans' celebrated Soothing Syrup for Children cutting their teeth.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of children when thought past recovery from convulsions. As soon as the syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle of Syrup should be used on the gums to open the pores. Parents never should be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with a pain in the gums, the syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums, thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c.

The above invaluable medicine, together with Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile and Aperient Pills, are sold wholesale at 100 Chatham, st. New York, and by
JOHN A. LEIGHTON, } Concord, N. H.
WM. V. DAVIS, }

Dr. Evans' Medicines are for sale at I. S. Boyd's.
Dec. 21, 1839. 43 1y.

Dr. Wm. Evans'
CAMOMILE APERIENT PILLS,

FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, bilious diseases, piles, ulcers, female weakness, and all cases of hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, fluor albus, seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of apperite, heartburn, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis, or green sickness, flatulency, hysterics, headaches, hiccup, sea sickness, night mare, rheumatism, asthma, tic douloreaux, cramp, spasmodic affection, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their suffering, by a course of Dr. Evan's medicine.

ENVIABLE DISTINCTION.

In the midst of a general, and in many instances, not unfounded prejudice against many of the medical remedies of the day, DR. WM. EVANS' PILLS have the enviable distinction of an universal approbation. They are perhaps the only medicine publicly advertised that has the full and unreserved testimony of medical men in its favor, if not the only one which gives full satisfaction to its purchasers. Dr. Wm. Evans has the satisfaction of knowing that his CAMOMILE OR TONIC PILLS are not only regularly recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those gentlemen themselves, whenever they feel symptoms of those diseases in which they well know them to be efficacious. He knows this to be generally the case in New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Boston, and other large cities in which they have an extensive sale. That they should thus conquer professional prejudice and interested opposition, and secure the agency of the most eminent and best informed physicians in the country to render them usefull to all classes, can only be fairly ascribed to their undeniable and pre-eminent virtues.

Beware of Counterfeits.—Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this medicine contains a notice of its *entry according to act of Congress.* And be likewise particular in obtaining them at 100 Chatham-st. New York, or from the

REGULAR AGENTS.
Boston, S. Powell, 36 Cornhill.
Concord, John A. Leighton, Wm. V. Davis.
Portsmouth, N. March.
Exeter, F. Grant.
Nashua, Kendall & Gould.
Newport, Wilcox & Parmelee.
Dover, J. H. Wheeler.

Dr. Evans' Camomile and Aperient Pills,
Dr. Evans' Fever and Ague Pills,
Dr. Evans' Soothing Syrup,
Dr. Goode's Female Pills,
Dr. Hunt's Botanic Pills,

Are entered according to Act of Congress, and are vended only at 100 Chatham-st. New York, or at the regular Agents.

For sale at JOHN F. BROWN'S Bookstore, Concord, N. H.
Dec. 21, 1839. 43 1y.

BRUSHES.

HAIR BRUSHES of every description—Teeth, Shaving and Shoe and Flesh Brushes, at
E. BRACKETT'S, *Agent*

Fancy Articles.

BEAD BAGS and Purses; Fancy Boxes, various patterns; Silver and German Silver Pencils; Silver Thimbles; Spectacles; Shell and Horn, back and side COMBS of every description; Fine Ivory and Dressing Combs; Traveling Baskets and Kabots; Patent solid head and common Pins; Needles; Indelible Ink; Indian Dye for coloring the Hair; Snuff and Tobacco Boxes; Razor Straps; Children's Paint Boxes, Children's Toys, &c., together with a general assortment of Fancy Articles too numerous to mention. For sale by
E. BRACKETT, *Agent.*

Hair Work.

LADIES French Frizetts, Puffs, Curls & Braids, Gents Wigs and Top pieces; for sale by
E. BRACKETT, *Agent.*
At the old stand No. 3, Low's Block, Concord, N.H.

Selling off at Cost.

ISRAEL S. BOYD, Agent, would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has made arrangements for selling his extensive assortment of
Theological, School, and Miscellaneous
BOOKS,
STATIONERY, JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS, TIME-PIECES, &c.,
for the benefit of his creditors, at his old stand,
☞No. 1, Low's Brick Block,☜
and respectfully solicits the patroonage of his former customers and all who may favor him with their patronage.

I. S. B. would also give notice that he continues the sale of the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, very extensively used. Also,
Dr. BEACH'S Medicines of various kinds, and
Dr. PRESCOTT'S do. do.
All which are highly approved.
Concord, Jan. 23, 1840.

THEOLOGICAL BOOKS
AT
I. S. BOYD'S,
No. 1, Low's Brick Block.

A CHOICE selection of second hand Theological and other books at a *very low price*, may be found as above. Among these are SCOTT'S, CLARK'S and DODDRIDGE'S COMMENTARIES, SCOTT'S THEOLOGICAL WORKS, and many other standard works. They have been selected from a gentleman's private Library, and are most of them uninjured. Clergymen and others wishing to purchase are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Concord, February 8, 1840.

OMAN'S BONESET PILLS,
No. 3, Low's Block, Concord, N. H.
TO THE PUBLIC.

The sudden and severe changes of weather have brought hundreds of COLDS, which, if not attended to, will lay a foundation for an incurable affection of the lungs. How important, then, it is to eradicate entirely from the system so dangerous a malady. *Oman's Boneset Pills* will effect this noble purpose. It is allowed by the most envious that Boneset is the best plant for medical purposes known. Dr. Smith, President of the New-York Association of Botanic Physicians, says of Boneset, "That useful plant is a valuable sudorific, tonic alterative, antiseptic, cathartic and stimulant." It was one of the most powerful remedies of the native tribes, for Fevers, Colds, &c. It has been introduced extensively into practice throughout the United States, and appears to be superior to Camomile as a sudorific, tonic, and far preferable to barks in the treatment of the local Fevers of the country, often curing when other tonics failed. A strong decoction made by dissolving the Boneset Pills in warm water, and taken till it vomits freely, is sufficient to break up almost any Fever in its commencement. It cleanses the Stomach, excites all the secretions, relaxes constriction, produces a free perspiration and of course throws off the diseases. For Colds it is a complete remedy, by taking it in the form of Pills it will prevent any additional cold or exposure. No other tonic of equal activity can be exhibited in fevers without danger of increasing excitement, or producing congestion; the only objection to its general use is its nauseous and disagreeable taste. But this difficulty is surmounted by its present form of Pills. All who will give the Boneset Pills fair trial, if not satisfied with the beneficial result, by returning the box and giving a candid statement of using the Pills according to the directions, shall have their money refunded.

The above valuable medicine for sale by Edward Brackett, *Agent for the County of Merimack*, at No. 3, Low's Brick Block, Concord, N. H.

Price 25 cents per box, 30 Pills in a box.

Medicine to Lend.
HARDY'S GENUINE ADHESIVE SALVE.

MR. HARDY would take this opportunity to inform the afflicted and the inhabitants of N. Hampshire generally, that he continues to prepare his adhesive salve as usual and offers it to the public on the terms above of medicine to lend. Hardy's adhesive salve is recommended with confidence for lame back, local rheumatism, pain in the side and breast, scalds, burns, and freezes, flesh wounds, bruises, sprains, broken bones, weakness in the joints, crick in the back, old sores, leg and hip complaints, cracked hands, draughts on the feet, ague in the breast, biles, corns on the feet, horse flesh when galled by the saddle or harness, and occasional sores of most kinds to which the human family are subject. As the proprietor will rely alone on the merits of his salve for testimony to sustain it, he will appropriate one twelfth part for the public benefit. The salve will come in rolls neatly put up, wrapped with a label containing full directions for using. All above a line drawn around the roll may be used at the proprietor's expense and the remainder returned in thirty days if not satisfied of its utility. Local agents have been appointed in many towns and will be in the towns through the State as soon as may be.—Medicine to Lend—test the genuine by the terms of sale. Prepared only by Samuel Hardy, sole proprietor, Cornish Flat, N. H., and by him sold wholesale and retail. Retail price 25 cts. per roll. A liberal discount to those buying to sell again. All orders, by mail or otherwise, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. Orders by mail must be post paid. Mr. Hardy will not introduce to the public any certificates in favor of his salve, he will only request people as they prove it, to communicate the result to their neighbors.

SAMUEL HARDY.

☞ *The above medicine can be obtained at the Book-store of I. S. Boyd, Concord N. H.*
Cornish Flat, June 15, 1839. eow

Merrimack House.

THE subscriber having leased the above named house in Concord, intends to try the experiment of a Temperance House in the Capital; and would respectfully invite the friends of Temperance travelling through Concord, to give him a call—and he assures them that no pains shall be spared on his part to render their call or stay pleasant.

☞ Boarders accommodated on reasonable terms.
STEPHANUS KELLY.
Concord, March 6, 1840.

Tailoress.

MRS. PERKINS has taken a room at the residence of Mr. Calvin Eaton, directly north of the Methodist Chapel, where she will be happy to receive sewing of all kinds, from those disposed to patronize her. The work will be faithfully done, and on reasonable terms. Orders may be left at her room or at the Herald of Freedom Office.
April 22.

JAMES EATON,
MANUFACTURER OF
RIFLES, Fowling Pieces, MUSKETS,
AND LOCKS OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS.
PERCUSSIAN CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
☞ **Repairing done in the best manner.**
29 CONCORD, N. H.

PERFUMERY.

JOHNSON'S, Bear's, Buffalo, Macassar, and Antique OILS; Shaving and Fancy SOAP of all kinds; Milk of Roses, Otto of Roses, Cologne and Lavender Waters, for sale by
E. BRACKETT, *Agent.*